Class 10^{th}
History Chapter 6
Post-Independence Era: JK on the Path of Modernisation

Q1. Match the following.

- **a.** Economic reforms in Kashmir
- **b.** Custodian grants
- **c.** Land grants in lieu of services
- **d.** Magna carta of peasants rights.

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- **a.** Sheikh Mohd Abdullah
- **b.** Bakhshi Gulam Mohd
- **c.** Kwang Posh
- **d.** GM Sadiq
- **e.** Dina Nath Nadim

Q3. True/False

- **a.** True
- **b.** True
- **c.** False
- **d.** True
- **e.** False.

Q4.

a. Briefly discuss the major economic reforms introduced by the post-1947 government in the state?

Ans. After the accession of JK to the dominion of India, Sheikh Mohd Abdullah was elected as the first PM of the state. In 1948 the government headed by Sheikh Abdullah introduced major economic reforms in the state. These are.

- He abolished Jagirs, Muafis, and Mukararies.

- In the same year, the government launched the "Grow More Food Scheme" to bring cultivable waste lands under cultivation in order to tackle the problem of the shortage of food.
- For the protection of interests of the tenants, Tenancy amendment Act of 1948 was passed. Which guaranteed the fixity of tenure to the tenant.
- To alleviate the distress of the poverty-stricken people, the state enacted the Distressed Debtors Relief Act of 1950 to relieve them from indebtedness.
- The most important phase of land reforms was the Big landed Estates Abolition act of 1950 also came to be called as Magna carta of the peasants rights in the state.

b. What was the impact of land reforms on rural society?

Ans. The land reforms had far reaching impacts on rural society. These land reforms ended the privileges of the landlords, secured the position of the peasants as well. Land reforms injected the elements of dynamism in the agricultural setting of the state and encouraged the peasants to make investments in land by making him the direct beneficiary of any such investments. These reforms also aimed at reducing the taxation which was the primary reason for the discontent among the masses during maharaja's period.

c. Highlight the education policy of the government in JK during Bakhshi's period?

Ans. As for as the education system of the state is concerned, it received top priority during Sheikh Mohd Abdullah's period. Education was given much importance as it was considered the only tool for meeting various challenges of the time. This vision of modern education received further impetus during Bakhshi's reign with the full financial backing of the central government. Following were the major

highlights of the state Governments education policy during this period.

- The salaries of the teachers were increased.
- Education from primary to university level was made free.
- Textbooks were provided to the poor students free of cost.
- System of scholarship was constituted for poor students.
- Women education was also given special attention.
- Medical and engineering colleges were also established in Srinagar.

d. Write a short note on Jashn-i-Kashmir, and cultural front.

Ans.

1. **Cultural front:** Art and culture are interlinked. In a broader sense, art which forms part of culture of any society encompasses within it varied disciplines of music, dance, poetry, drama, and so on. Cultural front of Kashmir was an organisation which contributed to the ports development of a syncretic cultural ethos. Prominent Kashmiri poet of 20th century travelled throughout the region holding drama, theatre, programme and other activities. In 1949 cultural front was renamed as cultural Congress and began to publish its first literary journal "kwang posh".

2. **Jashn-i-Kashmir:** In 1956, the Jammu and Kashmir hosted the first ever festival of Jashn-i-Kashmir which was held throughout the region. It intended to bring to light many aspects of Kashmiri culture and served as a vehicle of contact between Kashmir and the rest of India. It showcased regional theatres, music, poetry and dance of Kashmir as well as of various other Indian states.

e. Discuss the role of state in the promotion of Tourism.

Ans.The state Jammu and Kashmir has played a vital role in the development of Tourism industry especially by the government led by Bakhshi Gulam Mohd. He took steps to promote tourism which included opening up publicity wings all over the country, improvements in air services, abolition of permit system and construction of youth hostels. The" Kashmir chalo campaign" by Bakhshi's government boosted tourism in the region. The government also built a Tourist Reception Centre. Advertisements were used to publicise the state achievements in the sphere of Tourism sector which brought Kashmir into media gaze about its beautiful landscape and handicrafts.

f. Write a short note on the development of roads and buildings during Bakhshi regime.

Ans.Infrastructural developments received huge impetus after 1947 especially under the government of Bakhshi Gulam Mohd. Apart from constructing Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Housing Colonies, etc. Bakhshi Gulam Mohd also significantly contributed to the establishment of a vast network of roads within the state. Construction of Banihal Tunnel was considered to be one of the greatest achievements of the time. Moreover the city bus service was started which connected the remote towns and villages. Anti-flood measures were also taken up. These developments gave boost to the tourism, economic development, and employment generation. The road connectivity also increased cultural interactions within and outside the state.